HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1823. No. 162.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not giue notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are prid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

☞ **The Rev. Mr. Robert Davis** will preach at St. Mary's chapel (below Hillsborough) on Easter Sunday next.

March 4. 60—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Moses M'Cown vs. *Joseph M'Murray.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph M'Murray, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months that unless the said Joseph M'Murray appears before said court, on the fourth Monday of May next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Pleasant Henderson vs. *Edward Robson.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said Edward Robson appears before said court, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's deman

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

James Carrington vs. *John J. Carrington, admr. and others.* } Petition for distributive share.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Moore and wife, and John Knight, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless they appear at the next court of said county, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there file their answer in this cause, that judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and suit set for hearing ex parte.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Wake county, North-Carolina, on Neuse river, sixteen miles north of Raleigh, a negro fellow named *LEWIS*, about twenty-three years old, of a dark complexion, and spare make, though of tolerable size, height not particularly recollected; he has sound white fore teeth, his neck somewhat longer than common, and the white of his eyes clearer than usual for negroes; his back has some marks of the switch. He is a negro of a tolerably good countenance, active in almost any farming business, and a good distiller. It is supposed he went off on a bay mare, forward with foal, tolerably old, and has a knot on her back. This negro formerly belonged to the estate of John Cabe, esq. of Orange county. It is supposed that he will endeavour to pass as a freeman, and has probably procured a free pass. He ran away in the year 1819, while the property of Mr. Cabe, deceased, and spent the most of his time in the towns of Milton and Oxford, and passed as a freeman by the name of Lewis Petteford. Any person that will apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or commit him to jail so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid. A liberal reward also will be given, and all reasonable expenses paid, for the nag he went away on.

Benjamin Rogers.

March 4. 60—tf

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—tf

A Good Opportunity.

THE proprietors of the OBSERVER & GAZETTE, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in Fayetteville.

From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be ere long, one of the most profitable Journals printed in the state, and at the same time to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs.

Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to James Seawell, Fayetteville, N.C.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26. 48—

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand for six dollars, drawn by William Cumming in favour of Samuel Craig of Polly, and signed over by said Craig to William N. Pratt & Co.; which note became due the 22d of December, 1818. All persons are therefore hereby forewarned trading for the same. The note was given into my hands for collection, and it probably may be in the possession of some justice in Hillsborough; should this be the case, it is requested that it may be returned to the subscriber.

Joseph Allison.

Feb. 13. 58—3w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

The Shorter Catechism,

for sale at this office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT's

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9. 39—

Land for Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 28th of April next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due on said land for the years 1819 and 1820, with the cost of advertising, &c. &c.

Party's Names.	By whom given in.	No. of acres	For what year due.	Situation.
James Bass,	self, - -	220	1820	Mary's creek.
Ezekiel Brewer,	self, - -	701½	1820	Cain creek.
Wm. Bradshaw, sen.	self, - -	238 2 pts	1819 and 1820	Haw creek.
Samuel Bradshaw,	self, - -	240 1	1820	Meadow creek.
William Brooks,	self, - -	110	1819	
Francis Child,	self, - -	440	1820	Cain creek.
Benjamin Crutchfield,	self, - -	351	1819	Cain creek.
Ditto,	self, - -	150	1820	Cain creek.
Henry Crutchfield,	self, - -	117	1820	Cain creek.
Witaman Conrad,	self, 1820 not listed,	174	1819	
Mark Gibson,	self, - -	67	1820	Cain creek.
James Hamlet,	self, - -	226	1819	
Thomas Howard, jr.	self, - -	156 1	1819	
John M'Daniel, sen.	self, - -	401	1820	Varnel's creek.
Alexander M'Daniel,	John M'Daniel, sen.	72 1	1819 and 1820	Varnel's creek.
James Minnis,	self, - -	186 2	1819 and 1820	Collin's creek.
Archibald Nicholson,	self, - -	195 3	1820	Cain creek.
Samuel O'Daniel,	James O'Daniel and self,	105 3	1819 and 1820	Cain creek.
Margaret Pickard,	self, - -	366	1820	Caln creek.
Michael Pickard,	self, - -	248 1	1820	Clendenin's creek.
Samuel Stewart, sen.	self, - -	310	1819 and 1820	Meadow creek.
William Sykes,	self, - -	96	1820	Collin's creek.
William Turner,	self, - -	103	1819	
Peter Williams,	self, - -	167	1812 and 1820	
John Workman, jr.	self, - -	90	1820	Haw river.
Thomas Workman,	self, - -	150	1819	

George Cluney, *Deputy Sheriff.*

February 26. Price adv. $13 00 60—8w

CONGRESS.

Saturday, March 1.

This being the last day of the session on which bills could pass, both houses sat to a late hour. It is needless to journalize the particular votes, &c. on bills; the whole result of the day's proceedings, and of the whole session, being contained in the following

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the Second Session of the Seventeenth Congress of the United States.

An act for laying out and making a road from the lower rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie to the western boundary of the Connecticut western reserve.

Providing for the examination of the titles to land in that part of Louisiana situated between Rio Hondo and the Sabine river.

To provide for the appointment of an additional judge for the Michigan territory, and for other purposes.

In addition to "an act to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy," and also making further provision for punishing the crime of piracy.

Concerning the disbursement of public money.

Supplementary to, and to amend, an act entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed 2d March, 1799," and for other purposes.

To repeal part of an act passed by the state of Maryland, in the year 1784, and now in force in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, entitled "an act for an addition to Georgetown, in Montgomery county.

Concerning the appointment of representatives in the state of Alabama.

To revive and continue in force certain acts for the adjustment of land claims in the territory of Michigan.

In addition to an act for the prompt settlement of public accounts, and for the punishment of the crime of perjury.

Making a partial appropriation for the support of government for the year 1823

To amend the ordinance and acts of congress for the government of the territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

For the better organization of the district court of the United States within the district of Louisiana.

For the relief of Richard Hightower.

Making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1823.

Making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1823.

For the discharge of John Burgin from imprisonment.

For the relief of Abraham Snyder.

Making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823.

Making further appropriations for the military sevice of the United States for the year 1823. (For the Indian department.)

Making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823, (for fortifications.)

To prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia.

Further to extend the provisions of the act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the relief of purchasers of the public lands prior to 1st July, 1820."

To continue in force an act, entitled "an act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five franc pieces," passed the 29th day of April, 1816, so far as relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces.

Making the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, receivable in payments on account of public lands.

Extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes in certain cases.

To amend an act, entitled "an act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the U. States from any adjacent territory."

Vesting in the state of Virginia the right of the United States to all fines assessed for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain within the said state.

To provide for the settlement of the accounts of Daniel D. Thompkins, late governor of the state of New-York.

For the relief of James Reese.

For the relief of Henry Lee.

Making appropriations for the public buildings.

For altering the times of holding the district courts of the United States for the district of Vermont.

For the relief of Polly L. Campbell, widow of col. John B. Campbell.

For carrying into effect the convention of commerce and navigation between the United States and France, concluded at Washington, on the 24th June, 1822.

For the relief of Charles Carr of Kentucky, late paymaster to col. Wm. Dudley's regiment of Kentucky militia.

For the relief of John B. Hogan.

Respecting stamps.

Altering the time of Holding the circuit court of the districts of Maine and New Hampshire.

Respecting the punishment of piracy.

Authorising an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy.

To confirm certain claims to lots in the village of Peoria in the state of Illinois.

Supplementary to the acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the U. States in the revolutionary war.

Entitled "an act to amend an act for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida," and for other purposes.

To authorise and empower the secretary of the department of the treasury to sell the public lots, and other property, belonging to the United States in the District of Columbia.

To establish an additional land office in the territory of Michigan.

To discontinue certain post routes, and to establish others.

Supplementary to an act for the better organization of the courts of the U. States in the state of New York.

To authorise the laying out and opening certain public roads in the territory of Florida.

Amending and supplementary to "an act for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the territory of Florida," and to provide for the survey and disposal of the public lands in Florida.

To authorise the post master general to pay for certain repairs to the general post office, and to keep the engine house, the fire engine and apparatus, in repair.

To authorise the commissioner of the general land office to remit the instalments due on certain lots in Shawneetown, in the state of Illinois.

For the relief of John Coffee.

For the relief of James H. Clarke.

For the relief of Thaddeus Mayhew.

For the relief of Nathan Branson.

For the relief of Woodson Wren.

For the relief of James Royal.

For the relief of the legal representatives of Jacintha Vidal, Thomas Thompson, and Margaret Thompson.

Supplementary to the act relating to the ransom of American captives of the late war.

Supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana.

To extend the charter of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexndria.

Appropriating money for the purpose of repairing the public road from Cumberland to Wheeling.

To revive and continue in force the seventh section of an act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana.

For the relief of Samuel F. Hooker.

Extending the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon.

To alter the time of holding the district court of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

To repeal so much of an act passed April 18, 1806, as limits the price of certain lands in the state of Tennessee.

To regulate the commercial intercourse between the U. States and certain British colonial ports.

Concerning the lands to be granted to the state of Missouri, for the pupose of education and other public uses.

To continue in force the act to provide for reports of the decisions of the supreme court.

To establish a national armory on the western waters.

Supplementary to the act, entitled "an act to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices for the disposal of the public lands, not heretofore offered for sale, in the states of Ohio and Indiana.

For the relief of Ebenezer Stephens and others.

For the relief of John Byers.

For the relief of the heirs and representatives of Alexander Montgomery, deceased.

For the relief of Amos Nichols.

To authorize the purchase of a number of copies of the sixth volume of the Laws of the United States.

To remit, to the state of Missouri, the postage on certain law books.

For the relief of Robert Purdy.

For the punishment of frauds committed on the departments of the government of the United States.

For the relief of Eleanor Lawrence.

Providing for the accommodation of the circuit court of the United States for Washington county, in the District of Columbia, and for the preservation of the records of said court.

Granting to the state of Alabama the right of pre-emption to certain quarter sections of land.

For the relief of the heirs of Joseph Wilcox.

For the relief of the legal representative of James McClung, deceased.

For the erection of a monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late vice-president of the United States.

For the relief of the heirs of Johnston Blakeley.

For the relief of Edward Evat.

For clearing, repairing, and improving certain roads, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the United States' mail.

For the relief of James Morrison.

For the relief of Nimrod Farrow, Richard Harris, and their securities.

For the relief of Robert F. Stockton.

To enable the proper accounting officers of the treasury department to audit and settle the accounts of the surveyor of public lands in the states of Illinois and Missouri, and territory of Arkansas, for extra clerk hire in his office.

To authorise the building of light-houses at Cape Romain, in South Carolina, and placing floating lights in Delaware Bay.

For the relief of Daniel Seward.

For the relief of Samuel Walker and others.

For the relief of Samuel Hogdon.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution requiting of the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives an annual statement of the expenditures from the contingent fund of the two houses.

Resolution concerning the Indians in Florida.

Resolution to direct the withholding of the compensation of certain prize agents.

Resolution granting to the Washington Library, a copy of the public documents.

Though we dispense with the customary journals of proceedings in the two houses, there were some incidents in both houses of congress which deserve to be noticed, and are stated below.

IN THE SENATE.

The senate spent most of the day in examing and discussing, in committee of the whole, various bills from the house of representatives, the titles of which are inserted in the list of acts. On some of these bills, proceedings took placedeserving a more particular notice.

The senate having under consideration, in committee of the whole, the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1823—

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, offered, as an amendment, an additional section, authorising the president of the United States to apply the unexpended balance of the appropriation of 1820 for the fulfilment of the Choctaw treaty, in obtaining a modification of that treaty, so as to remove the Choctaw Indians beyond the limits of the territory of Arkansas.

Which was agreed to without a division.

The senate then, having agreed to have a recess, adjourned to meet again at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

This being the last day of the session but one, and the joint rule of congress forbidding that any bill shall be presented to the president of the United States, for his approbation, on the last day, the senate continued its evening session until near three o'clock in the morning, considering the remaining bills from the other house, and in reading the third time and passing those bills which had previously, yesterday and to-day, been ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house took up the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Fuller, as follows,

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house, as far as the public interest will permit, what measures have been taken to remove or annul the illegal and pretended blockade of the ports of the Spanish Main; to obtain restitution of the vessels of the U. States captured by the privateers fitted out at Porto Rico and other Spanish islands, under pretext of breach of the said blockade; and to prevent such illegal and unwarrantable captures hereafter.

The resolution was agreed to.

The resolution, moved yesterday by Mr. Condict, for calling on the postmaster general to report a system of equitable compensation to postmasters, in proportion to the nature of their duties, was also taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Garnett submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the house of representatives, during the first week of its next session, the amount of money received or receivable in each state on account of revolutionary pensions; amount of interest received or re-

eivable in each state on the public debt; the amount of dividends paid or payable in each state, by the Bank of the United States; and the amount of the expense on account of the academy at West Point, all in reference to the year 1823.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to lay before the house of representatives during the first week of its next session, a list of the factories in each state, employed for manufacturing for sale such articles as would be liable to duties, if imported from foreign countries; the said list to be extracted from the digests of manufactures, and such other sources of information as he possesses or can obtain; and to specify, as far as possible, the capital of each factory, and whether it is incorporated, or not, by state laws.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be requested to lay before the house of representatives, during the first week of its next session, the number of revolutionary pensioners in each state then on the pension list.

Objection being made to acting on these resolves this day, they lie on the table.

The report of the committtee of foreign affairs on the subject of an act of the British parliament, on the 5th day of August, 1822, imposing duties on importations from the United States into Canada, was taken up, concluding with the following resolve:

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the president of the United States, and that he be requested to obtain, by negociation with the government of G. Britain, such modifications of the act of Parliament, of the 5th of August, 1822, as may remove all just cause of complaint.

The resolve was agreed to.

The house went in and out of committee of the whole on the state of the union on a number of private bills from the senate, the greater part of which passed the house, though some of them met with strenuous opposition.

At a little after four, the house took a recess until 6 o'clock. Meeting again at six o'clock, the house sat until *past two o'clock*; the whole of which time was occupied in the consideration of bills, and amendments to bills, except that part of it which arose from a call of the house becoming necessary about midnight. This caused some warmth and perplexity. The doors of the house were locked, and the absent members sent for out of their beds. Finally, the doors being opened, and a quorum appearing, the proceedings in the case were dismissed. With this exception, the sitting, long, arduous, and besides being the last evening, was more than usually orderly and harmonious.

A good deal of time was spent on a small subject—a resolution from the senate to re-print the journal of the old congress. An amendment was made in the house of representatives, to which the senate *disagreed*, the house *insisted*, the senate *adhered*, and finally the house *adhered*, whereby the resolution was rejected.

THE WINDING UP.—MARCH 3d.

IN THE SENATE.

Having received official information that the president of the United States had approved the several bills presented for his signature,

The senate appointed Mr. Macon and Mr. King, of N. Y. to give the customary notice to the president of the U. States, that they had completed all the legislative business before them, and were ready to adjourn.

The senate then went into the consideration of executive business, and continued so occupied umil half past three o'clock; when they adjourned to six o'clock, P. M.

At 6 o'clock the senate resumed its session, and continued with closed doors (deliberating on executive nominations, it was understood,) until a late hour; when

The senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cocke submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to inform this house, at an early period of the next session, whether any member or members of the present or ensuing congress are or have been concerned, either directly or indirectly, in contracts entered into with any of the departments of government; also whether any members are in arrears to the government.

This resolution, from its nature, must lie on the table one day, unless the house unanimously agree to act upon it. Objection being made to acting upon it, the rule took effect, and it was laid on the table.

Mr. Cocke moved to suspend the rule which has this operation; but the motion was decided in the negative.

Mr. Wright submitted the following:

Resolved, that three members of the house, with the superintendant of the public buildings, cause the room to be arranged in such a manner as they may judge best suited to the public business.

After some debate, this resolve was ordered to lie on the table—(*rejected.*)

On motion of Mr. Blackledge, it was

Resolved, That the committee of the public buildings furnish such of the rooms in the centre building as shall be finished, for the reception of the committees of the 18th congress, and the additional rooms for the clerk's department, and that the necessary expense be paid out of the contingent fund of the house.

Mr. Hill, of Maine, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be presented to the hon. P. P. Barbour, for the promptitude, assiduity, and ability, with which he has administered the duties of the chair during the present session.

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, suggested the insertion of the word "*impartiality*," after the word "assiduity;" to which amendment Mr. Hill assented.

Thus modified, the resolution was unanimously agreed to. Whereupon—

The speaker (Mr. Barbour) rose, and delivered to the house the following address:

To receive the approbation of our country, is at all times the highest reward which can be bestowed upon a citizen in the public service; to receive the expression of that approbation from the representatives of the people, with whom it has been my fortune to act, gives to it, in my estimation, an increased degree of interest; but when, in addition to this, I recollect that this is the second occasion on which I have received this high mark of confidence, from the same house of representatives, from gentlemen with whom, for two successive sessions, I have been associated in legislation, it inspires me with the deepest sense of gratitude. I have nothing to offer you but my sincere thanks, in return for this renewed evidence of your good opinion, as well as for the kind indulgence with which you have supported me in the discharge of my official duties. There are few stations in civil life of a character either more important or more difficult than that of the presiding officer of this house. On your deliberations essentially depend the prosperity of this extensive and extending confederacy; in their progress, the most novel and perplexing questions are frequently presented for the instantaneous decision of your speaker; and the duties which, in general, appertain to his office, involve in themselves the highest degree of responsibility. In such a situation, to be able to command success is the attribute of no man; to endeavor to deserve it, is within the reach of all: that endeavor, I am conscious of having earnestly made; and, to the pleasure arising from that consciousness, the resolution which you have just passed adds the gratification of believing that my efforts in this respect have not been altogether fruitless.

We are now, gentlemen, about to close the labors of the 17th congress. I trust, that, upon a review of its measures, it will be found by our constituents, that, however we may have differed in opinion in relation to the means, we have all had in view one great, one common end—the promotion of the general welfare.

We are soon, gentlemen, about to separate; many of you, perhaps, I may never meet again. May you long live to enjoy the rewards of your past services, and to render others to a grateful country.

After interchanging the usual civilities with the president and the senate, the speaker adjourned the house *sine die*.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM EUROPE.

Philadelphia, March 6.

By the packet ships Dido and Alexander, arrived at this port from Liverpool, London papers for the month of December, and as far down as the 8th Jan. inclusive, were received.

The question of peace or war remained just as it was left by the previous advices. In Paris and London, the note of the French Cabinet to the Spanish government, and the change in the French ministry, were interpreted as indicative of the continuance of peace, or at least the postponement of war for some time. The London Morning Chronicle says,

"In the best informed circles of Paris, no doubt was entertained that peace with Spain would not, for the present at all events, be interrupted. It was generally understood that his most Christian majesty had made a private communication to his most Catholic majesty, in which the intentions of the French government was fully explained, and they were in the highest degree, pacific. It was also thought that the official note from M. Villele to the French ambassador at the court of Madrid, could not have been more pacific, considering the pledges which had been made to the holy allied monarchs at Verona."

The Nuremberg papers assert that the continuance of peace between Turkey and Russia is impossible, whatever appearance there may be of renewed negociation.

Every thing was quiet at Madrid on the 24th December.

The Persians were rapidly approaching Bagdad at the latest advices.

It is said, under the Paris head of the 30th December, that M. de Rayneval, French minister at Berlin, is to be sent to these United States as minister plenipotentiary. M. de Rayneval is well known as an author on public law.

The English ambassador is said to be in great favor at Madrid.

The successes claimed for Mina are asserted to be confirmed by the testimony of eye witnesses. The Bayonne papers state that the French forces on the frontiers very regularly make the fugitive Spanish insurgents give up their arms on passing into the Spanish territory.

Some of the ministerial journals of London now contend that it is the right and the interest of England, to interfere in favor of the Greeks.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle says—"rely on it there is no notion (in the French cabinet) of an immediate war between France and Spain."

The surrender of the castle of Corinth, and of the Fortress of Retino in Candia, to the Greeks, is positively affirmed.

"The supposed change in the policy of our government respecting the Greeks," says the London Morning Chronicle, "gives general satisfaction, &c. A frigate is ordered to carry out lord William Bentick immediately to St. Andero, or some port in the Bay, on a special mission to Madrid."

Mr. Monroe's last message is published entire in the same paper of the 4th January.

Mr. Ravenga, the Colombian minister, had arrived in England. There was much fluctuation in Colombian bonds in the London market—they closed on the 3d January, at 67.

The Paris Moniteur contains the royal decree for the convocation of the French chamber of deputies, for the 28th January, 1823.

The latest accounts from the new British settlements at the Cape of Good Hope "continued to be of the most unsatisfactory kind."

The Paris ministerial paper, the Journal des Debats, observes, "The Chamber of deputies will soon be opened, reinforced with a great number of Royalists, whose election is, in a great measure, the work of the ministry."

M. de Chateaubriand has been appointed minister of foreign affairs by the king of France. On the 29th Dec. he took the oath of office. Some of the Paris papers remark—"Between M. de Chateaubriand and M. de Montmorency, (his predecessor in office) the shade of difference is so slight that it is not, properly speaking, a change." M. de Montmorency is announced in the Moniteur as minister of state and a member of the privy council.

The destruction of a Turkish vessel of 74 guns and two frigates, at Tenedos, by Grecian fire ships, is confirmed. Two more of the fleet were wrecked at the same place.

From the Morning Chronicle, Jan. 4.

The message of the president of the United States, to the two houses of Congress, which we received yesterday, is a state paper of a very different description from those to which we are so much accustomed in this part of the world. We have in it a plain, honest, and unvarnished statement of the affairs of a great people, by one of themselves, honored by the confidence of his fellow citizens. A communication from the king of France to his chambers would be one half false; it would be full of the monarch, himself and the rest of the hopes of France, not forgetting the duke of Bordeaux, as almost the only object in which the nation could take an interest, while the national concerns themselves would occupy a secondary place. In America, however, things are ordered differently.

But the part of the message which will excite the greatest interest in Europe, is the noble tribute which he pays to the struggling Greeks, and the testimony which he bears in favor of the revolution in Spain and Portugal. "A great effort has been made," says he, "in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people, and it must be very consoling to all benevolent minds *to see the extraordinary moderation with which it has been conducted.*"

This testimony of the head of an enlightened and prosperous state, is something, at all events, to place in competition with the commendations of such virtuous and great statesmen as the Russian autocrat, Frederick and Francis.

From the Plymouth Telegraph.

Plymouth Dock, Dec. 28.

The squadron under the command of commodore Sir E. Owen, K. C. B. consisting of the Gloucester, Phæton, Valorus, Eden and Belette, sailed on Tuesday morning with a fair wind. The Ranger, capt. P. Fisher, arrived here on Thursday morning from Portsmouth, and the Pioneer, Lt. Favell, from the Downs.—The Ranger, after taking on board a messenger, who had arrived at Goude's hotel, sailed in the evening, and the Pioneer yesterday morning, to join Sir E. Owen.

There appears no longer to be any doubt that these ships are intended as a reinforcement of Sir Charles Rowley's squadron at Jamacia, for the purpose of being employed in taking possession of the Island of Cuba, should Spain be forced into a war with France. The French have a small squadron of ships, including one line of battle ship, at Martinique, whose intentions it may become necessary to thwart.—Should the deprecated event not take place, and Sir Charles Rowley wish to return to England, Sir E. Owen may, in that case, hoist a broad pendant, and assume the command of the station for the next three years.

Paris, Jan. 1.

In France the triumph of the aristocratical party has put the people aside, and in Europe the holy alliance has excluded the people from the government. But these two systems have also had other results, which may be favorable to those to whom they were at first mischievous, viz: the disagreement in France of the domineering party, and in Europe the quarrels of the cabinets. The year 1822 has witnessed the discord; it is probable the year 1823 will witness the combat. We may now say, with more truth than ever, that the present time is big with future events.

Intelligent Europeans, who saw the Ottoman fleet, in the Dardanelles, state that the ships are in so shattered a state, that it will be five or six months before they can be refitted for sea. The Greeks will know how to avail themselves of this interval.

Gazette d'Augsburg.

Odessa, Dec. 8.

We have received intelligence from Constantinople of the 20th ult. The sultan has caused all the captains of his fleet, who escaped the disaster of Tenedoes, to be beheaded.—Their heads are exhibited over the great gate of the Seraglio, with those of Heleb Effendi, the grand vizier, the director of the customs, and of other functionaries who have been executed. It is not known how far this revolution may go. There is no other authority but that of the Janissaries. *Idem.*

Smyrna, Oct. 14.

Accounts have been received at Belgrade of the death of Chourschid Pacha. To escape the sentence of death by strangulation, brought to him by the Capidgi-Pachi, he poisoned himself. His confidential friends have been arrested, in order to extort from them where this Pacha had concealed the treasures of Ali. All the troops which were under his orders have been disbanded. The districts which had submitted are again taking up arms. *Idem.*

Charleston, March 6.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

We received, last evening, some loose Havana papers as late as the 26th Feb. A Cadiz article in one of them, is of considerable interest.

From the "Diario de Cadiz" of Jan. 3, 1823.

CONSULADO.

The signor political chief of this province, under date of the 28th December, says to the national consulship (consulado) of commerce the following:

"His excellency, the secretary of despatch (despacho) of the government of the peninsula, writes to me thus:

"The British government having claimed the indemnification for various captures which they assert are made on the commerce of that nation, from the year 1804 until the present time, and for several decrees pronounced against English property, and so consigned that it was not in power of the king to alter, whilst it was apparent, (they assert,) that these decrees were very hasty. Now to the end that there should be no prejudice or damage to the property engaged in Spanish commerce—his majesty the king has ordered that it should be made known to the consulado, that *various vessels of the English squadron have sailed in a direction for Terra Firma and Puerto Rico with orders to capture Spanish vessels engaged in commerce, for the purpose (as it is presumed) to secure the amounts due, which are claimed by the British government;*—and that his majesty, still hoping to conclude amicably and with justice, a negociation which may deeply affect the interests of the two nations, but accompanied with his primary duty, which is to protect the interests of Spaniards,—he, by these presents, gives notice to the consulados, by which individuals may take every necessary precaution, and the like notice is extended to the authorities of the provinces beyond sea, and to warn the consulados that if occasion should present itself to repeat this notice, they must avoid all delay or hindrance, which the shortness of time may accidentally occasion.

"This royal order I hasten to communicate to you, that, without the least delay, you may communicate it to the consulados of your province. I send it forthwith for your intelligence and direction."

And by disposition of the same consulado it is made known to commercial men, to take such measures as they may think proper to adopt in consequence of this very important express from the government.

Prudencio Hernandez Santa Cruz,
Cadiz, 31st Dec. 1822. Sec'y."

Still later from Europe.

From the Baltimore American of Monday.

We stop the press to announce the arrival last night of the last sailing ship Belvidera, capt. George Hobson, in 40 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th January. We are indebted to the attention of capt. Hobson for Liverpool papers to the 24th and London to the 22d Jan. inclusive, from which we have made all the extracts that time will allow.

Spain and the Allied Sovereigns.

In our paper we find the copy of a circular from the allied sovereigns to the cabinet of Madrid. We find also the notes which Russia, Austria and Prussia have severally addressed to their respective charges d'affairs at Madrid, to be communicated to the Spanish government. These documents would alone occupy an entire paper. From the latest Liverpool paper we extract an account of the highly interesting proceedings which occurred in the Spanish cortes, upon the subject of these documents. These, with the message adopted by that body, and which may be regarded as the *ultimatum* of Spain, our readers will find below.

On the sixth Jan. the official notes transmitted to the charges d'affairs of Austria, Prussia and Russia, at Madrid, were delivered to the Spanish government, and on the 9th presented to the cortes. The general tenor of the notes was similar to the declaration of the allied sovereigns, but not quite in so haughty a strain. The Russian note is the most warlike. They appear to have caused in the Spanish capital, an enthusiastic and unanimous feeling of patriotic independence. The reply to the French note is bold and determined, and so far from conceding to France the alternative offered by M. de Villele, actually demands concessions on the part of France; these relate to the dissolution of the army of the Pyrenees, the repulse of the factious enemies of Spain, who take refuge in France, and an energetic opposition against all those who shamefully defame the institutions of Spain and her cortes. To the cabinets of St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin, no direct reply is made, but a circular dispatch has been addressed to their ministers at these courts. It contains seven declarations which show plainly enough, that no spirit of compromise at present actuates the Spanish government.

London, Jan. 22

A government messenger has arrived in London with advices from Madrid to the 13th. The Russian, Austrian, and Prussian ambassador had received their passports, and were on the point of leaving Madrid. The Paris papers say they left it on the next day.

The latest express from Paris was of so warlike a nature that it produced a great effect on the French and Spanish funds.

It is said that the ambassadors of the holy alliance, received along with their passports a *hint* that it was not expected that they would remain in Madrid beyond 48 hours. This, most probably, had reference to their personal safety from an indignant populace.

Very Important.—Founding its remarks on documents of a later date than those alluded to in our own postscript, the London Courier says, "England, it seems, is pledged to support Portugal in case of attack; yet Portugal is about to form an alliance offensive and defensive, with Spain and France. In that case, the cause of Spain will become the common cause of the peninsula; and, if so, will an attack upon one country be construed by our government into such a danger, as affecting Portugal, as will call upon it to redeem its pledge of assistance and protection."

PORTUGAL.

From the Courier Francais (by express.)

Lisbon, January 3.

In a sitting of the cortes, on the 31st December, the minister of foreign affairs said that his most faithful majesty having required from the friendship of Great Britain a frank declaration of the extent to which she would countenance her at this moment, when menaced by the formidable league of four great powers, has received from the British minister the following confidential reply: "The English government having solemnly declared in the face of the world, that it does not assume the existence of a right of intervention in the internal concerns of other states, England will feel herself obliged to lend to this kingdom all the succor of which it may stand in need as often as its independence may be menaced by any other power, in any manner whatever. This promise, which is only the repetition of that which England has made under other circumstances and at various times, has no relation, and can have none, with our political institutions; its object being simply to declare that those institutions have not changed, in any manner, the relations which heretofore existed between the two countries. "Such, gentlemen, is the *ultimatum* of Great Britain. All Europe will see what we have to expect from that power, in the great struggle in which we may be engaged."

Bayonne papers to the 15th inst. reached us this forenoon. The passage of couriers between Madrid and Paris is very frequent, particularly commercial

expresses. The greatest disorder prevails among the scattered bands of the army of the faith, who fly before the constitutional troops when attacked, and lay waste the country.—Their ranks are, however, rapidly thinning, and within the last three weeks upwards of 1200 men have abandoned them—The army of the faith was defeated at Estella on the 9th inst. and the remains fled in great disorder to the mountains of Laboronda.—Gen. O'Donnell is at Boyonne, and gen. Quesedra is also expected there from Paris.

The letters from Madrid paint, in glowing colors, the enthusiasm of the nation in favor of the constitutional system, and the firm determination to make any sacrifice rather than submit to foreign interference.

The new levies are every where made with the greatest order and regularity; and in many places after the drawing lots for the number required was finished, groups of young men cried out "let us all march at once if the country has need of us." A general confidence is entertained that in case France should declare war, Spain has nothing to fear with respect to pecuniary resources; it is presumed that the immense amount of the national domains will be considered as ample security for any loan that may be found necessary. Much reliance is placed on a neighboring power, which cannot see with indifference the peninsula invaded by the French troops; and there is no sacrifice or concession which Spain is not willing to make in favor of the power in question."

Paris, Jan. 19.—Evening.

The Russian army assembled in Poland is 100,000 strong.

On Saturday night a courier extraordinary was sent off by the minister of foreign affairs to Spain, with orders to the French ambassador to leave Madrid.

Madrid, January 6.

The cortes, in secret sitting, have taken into consideration the complaints made by the English government in the name of several merchants of that nation, whose vessels have been captured by Spanish cruisers on the coast of Terra Firma. The report made by the diplomatic committee on this subject shews that the negociation had been indiscreetly managed by the secretary of state, San Miguel. The committee recommend that justice should be done to the claims, and that after they are verified by a mixed commission, English and Spanish, the amount should be made good by the treasurer. The cortes approved of the report.

[From the Gazette de France.]

[*Private Letter.*]

"Vienna, Jan. 5.

"They talk at present of a cordon of 50.000 Austrian troops to be formed on the frontiers of Savoy and Southern France.—It is added that count Bubna is to have the command of the army. What gives rise to this report, is probably the opinion entertainmed here, that the affairs of Spain may take such a turn as to determine the powers to make war. It is certain that there are great movements among the Austrian troops in Italy."

From the Liverpool Mercury of Janury 4.

THE EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Madrid, Jan. 10.

Yesterday, the cortes held an extraordinary sitting to deliberate upon the letter of M. the Count de Villele to M. the Count de Legarde, and the notes of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The galleries were thronged with a multitude of spectators.

M. de San Miguel, the minister of foreign affairs, opened the sitting by stating, that the government of his majesty had received official communications from the cabinets of France, Russia and Prussia, through the medium of the ministers of these powers at Madrid. Although, he observed, the affairs to which these notes related did not precisely come under the province of the cortes, yet the government was desirous of giving a proof of the harmony which reigned between the two principal bodies of the state, by making known to the assembly the contents of the said documents, as also the answers of the government of his majesty. The latter flatters himself with having followed, on this occasion, the course indicated to him by his patriotism and the national dignity.

M. de San Miguel, after having read the letter addressed to M. de Legarde, read the following answer:

To the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty at Paris, &c.

"The government of his catholic majesty has just received communication of a note sent by his most catholic majesty to his ambassador at this court, and of which your excellency will receive a copy for your information.

"The government of his majesty has few observations to make upon this note, but in order that your excellency may not be embarrassed as to the line of conduct you ought to pursue under these circumstances, it has deemed it its duty frankly to state to you its sentiments and resolutions.

"The spanish government has never been ignorant that the institutions spontaneously adopted by Spain would excite the jealousy of several of the cabinets of Europe, and that they would be the object of deliberation at the congress at Verona.—But, firm in its principles, and resolved at every sacrifice to defend its present political system and the national independence, it has tranquilly awaited the result of this congress.

"Spain is governed by a constitution promulgated, accepted, and sworn to in 1812, and recognised by all the powers who assembled themselves in congress at Verona.

"Perfidious counsellors prevented his catholic majesty, Ferdinand VII. from swearing, on his return to Spain, to this fundamental code, which the whole nation desired, and which was destroyed by force, without any remonstrance on the part of the powers who had recognised it; but an experience of six years, and the general will, engaged his majesty in 1820 to conform to the views of Spaniards.

"It was not a military insurrection that established this new order of things at the commencement of the year 1820. The courageous men who so decidedly declared themselves in the Isle de Leon, and successively in other provinces, were only the organs of general opinion and of the desires of the whole nation.

"It was natural that a change of this nature should make some disaffected; it is an inevitable consequence of all reform which has for its object the diminution of abuses. In all nations there are individuals who can never accustom themselves to the yoke of reason and justice.

"The army of observation, which the French government maintains at the foot of the Pyrennees, cannot calm the disorders which afflict Spain. Experience, on the contrary, has proved, that the existence of this sanitary cordon, [recently transformed into an army of observation] has only increased the hopes of the fanatics who have propagated the cry of rebellion in our provinces, by cherishing the idea of an immediate invasion of our territory.

"The principles, the views, or the fears, which have influenced the conduct of the cabinets which assembled at Verona, cannot serve as a guide to the Spanish government. It abstains, for the moment, from making any reply to that portion of the instructions of M. the Count de Legarde, which immediately relates to the said congress.

"The days of calm and of tranquility which the government of his most christian majesty wishes to the Spanish nation the latter does not less anxiously desire for herself and her government. Both being persuaded that the remedy can only be the work of time and perseverance, they are, as they are bound to do, making every effort to accelerate their useful and salutary effects.

"The Spanish government appreciates the offer made to it by his most christian majesty, to contibute all in his power to its happiness; but it is persuaded, that the means and the precautions which his majesty adopts, can produce only contrary results.

"The aid which the French government ought, at the present moment, to give to that of Spain is purely negative; it must dissolve its army of the Pyrennees, repulse the factious enemies of Spain, who take refuge in France, and oppose itself in the most energetic manner against all those who indulge in defaming, in the most shameful manner, the government of his catholic majesty, as also the institutions of Spain and her cortes. This is what the right of nations demands, a right respected by those states in which civilization reigns.

"Your excellency is authorised to read this note to the minister of foreign affairs, and to give him a copy, if he require it.—Your judgment and prudence will suggest to you a firm conduct, a conduct worthy of Spain, which you ought to pursue at this moment.

"Such are the communications which his majesty orders me to make to you. [Signed] EVARISTE SAN MIGUEL."

M. de San Miguel afterwards read the three notes of Prussia, Russia and Austria, and said: "The government of his majesty has considered that it was neither becoming nor just to reply to these notes, because they are full of invectives, calumnies and suppositions, directed not precisely against the nation, but against those who govern and against individuals who have co-operated to our regeneration.

"The government of his majesty having knowledge of the contents of these notes, has thought it becoming (reserving, however, the right to publish its principles and the justice of its cause in a sincere exposition of the history of our revolution,) to declare in the most decided tone, that it neither recognizes in any manner, the right of intervention, nor admits the necessity for any foreign cabinet to meddle with its affairs.

"I have now the honor to read to the assembly the note, which will serve as an answer to the different cabinets.

"It would be unworthy the Spanish government to answer the notes of Russia, and Prussia, because they are only a tissue of lies and calumnies; it confines itself to making known to you its intention.

"1. The Spanish nation is governed by a constitution, which was solemnly recognized by the emperor of Russia in 1812.

"2. The Spaniards friends of their country, proclaimed, at the beginning of the year 1812, this constitution, which was abolished solely by violence in 1814.

"3. The constitutional king of Spain freely exercises the power vested in him by the fundamental code.

"4. The Spanish nation does not in any way interfere with the institutions and internal regime of other nations.

"5. The remedy for all the evils which may afflict the Spanish nation only concerns herself.

"6. The evils which she experiences are not the effect of the constitution, but of the efforts of the enemies who endeavour to destroy her.

"7. The Spanish nation will never admit the right of any power to interfere in her affairs.

"8. The government will never deviate from the line traced out to it by its duties, the national honor, and by its unalterable attachment to the constitution sworn to in 1812.

"I authorise you to communicate verbally this paper to the minister of foreign affairs of the power to which you are accredited and to deliver him a copy, if he require it.

"His majesty hopes that the prudence, the zeal and the patriotism which distinguish you, will suggest a firm conduct, such as is worthy of the Spanish name under present circumstances. This is what I have the honor to communicate to your excellency by order of his majesty.

"I renew to you the assurances, &c. (Signed)

AVARISTE ST. MIGUEL.

Madrid, Jan. 9.

A debate followed the reading of these documents, which though short, evinced the manly honest indignation of the cortes, and the cool but firm bearing of the Spanish character.

From the Spanish Main.

Capt Bourne, of the brig Hippomenes, arrived at New York from Curracoa, reports that when the sailed the Patriots were bombarding Porto Cavello. Curacoa papers mention that Gen. Paez arrived at Porto Cavello on the 6th ult. and was closely investing the place by land.—The Colombian squadron, consisting of the Bolivar, Maria Francisca, Constitution, Vencedor, and Patriot, were blockading the port.

On the 31st of January a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Coro, which caused some alarm.

The case De Conniac, Irvine, and Vogel was heard at Curracoa on the 29th of January. Judgment was to be pronounced on the 5th of February.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser has the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Curracoa, date. February 11th, received by the Hippomenes:

"Mr. D. Sola informed me yesterday that he had just seen a letter from gen. Paez, (Patriot general,) stating that he was closely besieging Porto Cavello by land; that Morales had been beaten by the Patriot forces near Truxillo; that a large body of his troops, (i. e. in proportion to the whole number) had deserted to the Patriots, and that he himself (Morales) was then in the mountains of Maride, endeavouring to get back to Maracaybo, which if he effects I think will enable the Patriot squadron and forces there to give a good account of him. If the letter from general Paez be true, and I have no reason why it should be discredited, Morales must either fall into the hands of the Patriots or find safety in flight, either of which events will doubtless put the Colombians in possession of Maracaybo and Porto Cavello, and terminate a contest, which by those best informed here, has long been considered as desperate on the part of the Royalists."

FROM VALPARAISO.

The editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle has been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated

Valparaiso, Nov. 25, 1822.

I have just escaped from one of the greatest dangers that I ever experienced. On the night of the 19th inst. we were visited by a terrible earthquake, which has laid this fine place in ruins, and shaken all Chili to its foundations. What few houses are still standing are so shattered that they can be no longer tenanted. The inhabitants have all retired to the hills, and are living in tents. You cannot imagine the horrible condition of this place; there will no doubt be a famine, as provisions now are selling at the most exorbitant prices. About three hundred people have been taken out of the ruins, and every day two or three are found.

I was sitting with some friends in my room when the first thing I heard was the falling of the roof—and on rushing forwards, I found it impossible to stand, the earth was in such violent agitation! I fortunately got into the street before the house fell—the next moment the earth was rent asunder, leaving a tremendous chasm. The objects on all sides, the screams of the dying and of the fugitives, and the danger which surrounded me, filled my mind with the most awful emotions. At length I was delivered from danger by the interposition of one of my friends—and I have been living ever since on board a ship. Every two or three hours there is a new convulsion of the earth, which communicates itself to the vessels in the harbor.

From a late London Paper.

Signs of the Times.—At Plympton fair, a few days since, ten moor sheep were sold for nineteen shillings; out of which the owner had to pay tenpence for penning, so that each sheep made not quite *one shilling and tenpence!* A respectable farmer of North Pecherton, sold, at the late fair, *twenty prime Summerset ewes* for fifteen pounds. The same farmer sold a fat pig, two years ago, for ten shillings more than the twenty ewes now fetched! At Nottingham, a fine well-fed sucking pig, weighing full 18lb. was sold in the market for 3s. 3d. One nobleman in Suffolk, from an estate of *eight thousand a year*, has got, of his last half year's rents, *twenty one pounds!* Another, who has *seventy-two* tenants, has *distraints* in the houses, barns, and yards, of *fifty-three* of them! An agriculturist, who resides near Tiverton, informs us that upwards of 500 acres of land in his neighborhood are now uncultivated, owing to the unparralleled distress of the landed interest.

Hoax.—On the 13th inst. a person in this city who is supposed to be in the habit of conducting articles from the other side of the line, and placing them in a secure place in Montreal, without going through the formalities of the custom house etiquette, was applied to and asked if he could furnish the applicant with 12 chests of tea, and 18 kegs of tobacco; the samples were produced and the prices fixed upon; the greatest secrecy was promised upon the part of the purchaser, and the articles were to be delivered at a certain hour mutually appointed. After the departure of the applicant, certain forebodings and misgivings, were felt by the "fair trader," who thought that all was not right, weighed the matter seriously, and at length came to the determination of outwitting him. He accordingly produced the specified number of tobacco kegs, and tea chests—filled the former with stone and brick-bats, and the latter with the produce of a livery stable—hired five Canadian trains, and set out to the "appointed place of rendezvous"—On his arrival the first object which met his views was a pistol presented towards him by a custom-house officer, who commanded him to deliver up the property instantly, as it was seized in the name of the king. The "fair trader" appeared astonished, said he had been scandalously deceived, and that the seizure would ruin him; the officer was inexorable, and ordered the soldiers, who were in waiting, to take charge of the supposed contraband property. It was accordingly deposited for that night in the guard room, near the cross, and was yesterday morning escorted to the custom house in Montreal, where we are informed the hoax was discovered. *Montreal Paper.*

Tight lacing.—It has long been a matter of regret with persons of good sense and good taste, that many of the females of this country injure their health and real beauty of form by the absurd practice of wearing tight stays. The practice seems now to have spread to the men, if indeed such blockheads merit that appellation. It is a fact that an *exquisite* fainted away on Friday in Bond street, and was assisted into a shop, where he was sometime before he recovered. Medical aid was sent for, when it was ascertained that his stays were too tight. *London pap.*

Unnatural Murder.—On the 30th of January, the wife of Solomon Rabenbold, of Weissenberg township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, cut off the head of her own child, an infant only seventeen days old. Her husband, who had been absent for a few minutes, found his wife, on his return, sitting at the spinning wheel, to all appearance very composed; but a small child who stood by the cradle said to him "Father, mother has cut off the baby's head." At first he paid no attention to this; but the repeated assertions of the child induced him to look into the cradle, where he found too full proof of the horrid deed. The consternation of the father at this moment, can easily be imagined. On inquiring of his wife, why she had done it, she replied, "*she had to do it;*" and she gave the same answer to the coroner's jury, and to other persons, without assigning any other cause, or denying the fact.—She has been committed.

We observed advertised in the Wilmington Watchman, 20,000 yards brown shirtings, 10,000 do. sheetings, 5000 do. plaids and stripes, 14,000 do. indigo checks, 3,000 do. Wilmington stripes, 2,000 do. tickings, and a variety of other goods, for sale by John R. Brinckle, who manufactures 600 to 1200 yards daily.

Friendships are cheap, when bought by pulling off the hat.

---

comply with the requisitions of the congress of Verona; and unsupported we cannot suppose her able successfully to resist the overwhelming forces of the powerful nations leagued against her. But the embers have not been fanned in the peninsula alone; a revolutionary spirit exists in a greater or less degree in all the nations of Europe. Suspicious fears lest the growing greatness of a rival nation should destroy the balance of power, will keep alive a watchful jealousy inimical to the repose of ambitious sovereigns. These things combined may extend the theatre of war over the whole face of Europe, the calamities of which will fill the nations with individual distress, and fertilize their fields with human blood; but the result may be the establishment of governments better calculated to promote the happiness of man.

We should perhaps make some apology for the delay in publishing this number of our paper. The cause has been, the press of other work, which we could not postpone.

Many articles intended for this week's paper have been left out, to make room for the interesting foreign intelligence which will be found in the preceding columns.

Bank Notes.—The one and two dollar notes of our State Bank at present in circulation, being much worn, and it having been discovered that there are a considerable number of counterfeits afloat (especially of the two dollar notes) the directors of the bank, some time ago, very properly determined to call them in, and replace them with new ones, in the execution of which more pains should be taken to defeat the designs of counterfeiters. These new notes which are exquisite specimens of the progress which the art of engraving is making in this country, are now ready for circulation, and may be had in exchange for the old notes, at the Principal Bank, or any of its Branches. *Register.*

Convention.—On the 22d of February, John Morris and Daniel Hoke, esqrs. appointed by the corresponding committee of Lincoln county, proceeded to take the votes of capt. L. Hafer's company on the expediency of calling a convention; and the result was a unanimous vote in favor of the measure.

A soldier, aged 25, was tried at Paris during the French revolution for Polygamy. He had married 26 wives and had as many children.—He was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

MARRIED,

In Rowan county, on the 13th ult. Mr. John Johnston, aged 18, to Mrs. Polly Hughey, aged 45.

Lately, in Rutherford county, Oliver Cromwell M'Afee, of Lincoln, aged 16, to Miss —— M'Brian, of Rutherford, aged 14.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
March 12	49	56	56
13	54	59	60
14	56	60	68
15	51	57	61
16	55	63	65
17	57	64	65
18	64	69	71

The Presbytery of Orange

will meet at Oxford, in Granville county, on the first Wednesday in April next.

March 18. 62—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

John Bruce vs. *Herndon Haralson, jr.* } Original Attachment.

ORDERED, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks, that on the first Monday in April next, the deposition of James Hunter will be taken in the court-house in Hillsborough, to be read as evidence (*de bene esse*) in behalf of the plaintiff in this suit.

Test, **John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $1 50 62—3w

From Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.

SUNSET AND SUNRISE.

"This is the evening on which a few days ago, we agreed to walk to the Bower at Waterfall, and look at the perfection of a Scottish Sunset. Every thing on earth and heaven seems as beautiful as our souls could desire. Come then, my sweet Anna, come along, for by the time we have reached the Bower, with your gentle steps, the great bright orb will be nearly resting its rim on what you call the Ruby Mountain. Come along, and we can return before the dew has softened a single ringlet on your fair forehead." With these words, the happy husband locked kindly within his own the arm of his young English wife; and even in the solitude of his unfrequented groves, where no eye but his own now beheld her, looking with pride on the gracefulness and beauty, that seemed so congenial with the singleness and simplicity of her soul.

They reached the Bower just as the western heaven was in all its glory. To them while they stood together gazing on that glow of fire that burns without consuming, and in whose mighty furnace the clouds and the mountain tops are but as embers, there seemed to exist no sky but that region of it in which their spirits were entranced. Their eyes saw it; their souls felt it; but what their eyes saw, or their souls felt they knew not in the mystery of their magnificence. The vast black bars, the piled-up masses of burnished gold, the beds of softest saffron and richest purple, lying surrounded with continually fluctuating dyes of crimson, and the very sun himself was for moments unheeded in the gorgeousness his light had created, the show of storm but the feeling of calm over all the tumultuous yet settled world of clouds that had come floating silently and majestically together, and yet, in one little hour, was to be no more—what might not beings endowed with a sense of beauty, and greatness, and love, and fear, and terror, and eternity, feel when drawing their steadfast eyes on each other's faces, in such a scene as this?

But from these high and bewildering imaginations, their souls returned insensibly to the real world in which their life lay; and still feeling the presence of that splendid sunset, although now they looked not towards it, they let their eyes glide, in mere human happiness, over the surface of the inhabited earth. The green fields, that in all varieties of form, lay stretching out before them, the hedge rows of hawthorn and sweetbrier, the humble cappies, the stately groves, and, in the distance, the dark pine forest loading the mountain side, were all their own, and so too were a hundred cottages, on height or hollow, shelterless or buried in shelter, and all alike dear to their humble inmates on account of their cheerfulness or their repose. God had given to them this bright and beautiful portion of the earth, and he had given them along with it hearts and souls to feel and understand in what lay the worth of the gift, and to enjoy it with a deep and thoughtful gratitude.

"All hearts bless you Anna; and do you know that the Shepherd Poet, whom we once visited in his Shealing, has composed a Gælic song on our marriage, and it is now sung by many a pretty Highland girl, both in cottage and on hillside? They wondered, it is said, why I should have brought them an English lady; but that was before they saw your face, or heard how sweet may be an English voice, even to a Highland ear. They love you, Anna; they would die for you, Anna, for they have seen you with your sweet body in silk and satin, with a jewel on your forehead, and pearls in your hair, moving to music in your husband's hereditary hall; and they have seen you, too, in russet garb, and ringlets unadorned, in their own smoky cottages, blithe and free as some native shepherdess of the hills. To the joyful and the sorrowful art thou alike dear; and all my tenantry are rejoiced when you appear, whether on your palfrey on the heather, or walking through the hay or harvest field, or sitting by the bed of sickness, or welcoming with a gentle stateliness, the old withered, mountaineer to the chieftain's gate."

The tears fell from the lady's eyes at these kind, loving, and joyful words; and with a sob, she leaned her cheek on her husband's bosom. 'Oh, why, why, should I be sad in the midst of the undeserved goodness of God? Since the farthest back time I recollect in the darkness of infancy, I have been perfectly happy. I have never lost any dear friend, as so many others have done. My father and mother live and love me well; blessings be upon them now for ever! You love me, and that so tenderly, that at times my heart is like to break. But, my husband, forgive me, pity me: but upbraid me not, when I tell you that my soul, of late, has often fainted within me, as now it does; for oh, husband, husband, the fear of death is upon me; and as the sun sunk behind the mountain, I thought that moment of a large burial place, and the vault in which I am to be enterred."

These words gave a shock to her husband's heart, and for a few moments, he knew not how to cheer and comfort her. Almost before he could speak, and while he was silently kissing her forehead, his young wife, somewhat more composedly, said, 'I strive against it—I close my eyes to contain, to crush the tears that I feel gushing up from my stricken heart; but they force their way through, and my face is often ruefully drenched in solitude. Well may I weep to leave this world—thee, my parents, the rooms in which, for a year of perfect bliss, I have walked, sat, or slept in thy bosom—all these beautiful woods and plains, and hills, which I have begun to feel every day more and more as belonging to me, because I am thy wife. But, husband, beyond—far, far beyond them all, except him, of whose blood it is, do I weep to leave our baby that is now unborn. May it live to comfort you, to gladden your eyes when I am gone; yea, to bring tears sometimes into them, when its face or form chance to remember you of the mother that bore it, and died that it might see the day.'

The lady rose up with these words from her husband's bosom; and as a sweet, balmy whispering breath of wind came from the broom on the river's bank, and fanned her cheeks, she seemed to revive from that desponding dream; and with a faint smile looked all around the sylvan bower. The cherful hum of the bees, that seemed to be hastening their work among the honey-flowers before the dark, the noise of the river that had been unheard while the sun was sitting, the lowing of the kine going leisurely homewards before their infant drivers, and loud and lofty song of the blackbird in his grove; these, and a thousand other mingling influences of nature, touched her heart with joy and her eyes became altogether free from tears. Her husband, who had been deeply affected by words so new to him from her lips, seized these moments of returning peace to divert her thoughts entirely from such causeless terrors. "To this bower I brought you to show you what a Scottish landscape was, the day after our marriage, and from that hour to this, every look, smile, word, and deed of thine has been after mine own heart, except those foolish tears. But the dew will soon be on the grass; so come my beloved; nay, I will not stir unless you smile. There Anna, you are your own beautiful self again!" And they returned cheerful and laughing to the hall; the lady's face being again as bright as if a tear had never dimmed its beauty. The glory of the sunset was almost forgotten in the sweet, fair, pensive silence of the twilight, now fast glimmering on to one of those clear summer nights which divide, for a few hours, one day from another, with their transitory pomp of stars.

Before midnight, all who slept awoke. It was hoped an heir was about to be born to that ancient house; and there is something in the dim and solemn reverence which invests an unbroken line of ancestry, that blends easily with those deeper and more awful feelings with which the birth of a human creature, in all circumstances, is naturally regarded. Tenderly beloved by all as this young and beautiful lady was, who coming a stranger among them, and as they felt from another land, had inspired them insensibly with a sort of pity mingling with their pride in her loveliness and virtue, it may well be thought that now the house was agitated, and that its agitation was soon spread from cottage to cottage, to a great distance round. Many a prayer was said for her; and God was beseeched soon to make her, in his mercy, a joyful mother. No fears, it was said, were entertained for the lady's life; but after some hours of intolerable anguish of suspense, her husband, telling an old servant whither he had gone, walked out into the open air, and, in a few minutes sat down on a tombstone without knowing that he had entered the little church yard, which, with the parish church, was within a few fields and groves of the house. He looked around him and saw nothing but graves, graves, graves. "This stone was erected, by her husband, in memory of Agnes Ilford, an English woman, who died in childbed, aged nineteen." This inscription was every letter of it distinctly legible in the moonlight; and he held his eyes fixed upon it, reading it over and over with a shudder; and then rising up, and hurrying out of the churchyard, he looked back from the gate, and thought he saw a female figure all in white with an infant in her arms gliding noiselessly over the graves and tombstones. But he looked more steadfastly, and it was nothing. He knew it was nothing; but he was terrified, and turned his face away from the churchyard. The old servant advanced towards him; and he feared to look him in the face, lest he should know that his wife was a corpse.

"Life or death?" at length he found power to utter. "My honored lady lives, but her son breathed only a few gasps—no heir, no heir. I was sent to tell you to come quickly to my lady's chamber."

In a moment the old man was alone, for recovering from the torpidity of fear, his master had flown off like an arrow, and now with soft footsteps was stealing along the corridor towards the door of his wife's apartment. But as he stood within a few steps of it, composing his countenance and strengthening his heart, to behold his beloved Anna lying exhausted, and too probably ill, ill indeed—his own mother, like a shadow, came out of the room, and not knowing that she was seen, clasped her hands together upon her breast, and lifting up her eyes with an expression of despar, exclaimed, as in a petition to God, "Oh! my poor son!—my poor son! what will become of him!" she looked forward, and there was her son before her, with a face like ashes, tottering and speechless. She embraced and supported him—the old and feeble supported the young and the strong. "I am blind, and must feel my way; but help me to my bed side that I may sit down and kiss my dead wife. I ought to have been there, surely, when she died."

The lady was dying, but not dead. It was thought that she was insensible, but when her husband said, "Anna—Anna!" she fixed her hitherto unnoticing eyes upon his face, and moved her lips as though speaking, but no words were heard. He stooped down and kissed her forehead, and then there was a smile over all her face, and one word, "farewell!" At that faint and loving voice he touched her lips with his, and he must then have felt her parting breath; for when he again loooked on her face, the smile upon it was more deep, placid, steadfast, than any living smile, and a mortal silence was on that bosom that was to move no more.

They sat together, he and his mother, looking on the young, fair and beautiful dead. Sometimes he was distracted, and paced the room raving, and with a black and gloomy aspect. Then he sat down perfectly composed, and looked alternately on the countenance of his young wife, bright, blooming, and smiling in death, and on that of his old mother, pale, withered, and solemn in life. As yet he had no distinct thoughts of himself. Overwhelming pity for one so young, so good, so beautiful and so happy, taken suddenly away, possessed his disconsolate soul; and he would have wept with joy to see her restored to life, even though he were to live no more, though she were utterly to forget him; for what would that be to him, so that she were but alive! He felt that he could have borne to be separated from her by seas, or by dungeon's walls; for in the strength of his love he would have been happy, knowing that she was a living being beneath Heaven's sunshine.—But in a few days is she to be buried!—And then was he forced to think upon himself, and his utter desolation; changed in a few hours from a too perfect happiness, into a wretch whose existence was an anguish and a curse.

At last he could not sustain a sweet, sad, beautiful sight of that which was now lying stretched upon his marriage bed; and he found himself passing along the silent passages, with faint and distant lamentations meeting his ear, but scarcely recognized by his mind, until he felt the fresh air, and saw the gray dawn of morning. Slowly and unconsciously he passed on into the woods, and walked on and on, without aim or object, through the solitude of awakening nature. He heard or heeded not the wide ringing songs of all the happy birds; he saw not the wild flowers beneath his feet, nor the dew diamonds that glittered on every leaf of the motionless trees. The ruins of a lonely hut on the hill side were close to him, and he sat down in stupefaction, as if he had been an exile in some foreign country. He lifted up his eyes and the sun was rising, so that all the eastern heaven was tinged with the beautifulness of joy. The turrets of his own ancestral mansion were visible among the dark umbrage of its ancient grove; fair were the lawns and fields that stretched away from it towards the orient light, and one bright bend of the river kindled up the dim scenery through which it rolled. His own family estate was before his eyes, and as the thought rose within his heart, 'all that I see is mine,' yet felt he that the poorest beggar was richer far than he, and that in one night he had lost all that was worth possessing. He saw the church tower, and thought upon the place of graves. "There will she be buried, there will she be buried," he repeated with a low voice, while a groan of mortal misery startled the little moss-ren from a crevice in the ruin. He rose up, and the thought of suicide entered into his sick heart. He gazed on the river, and murmuring aloud in his hopeless wretchedness, said, "Why should I not sink into a pool and be drowned? But oh! Anna, thou who wert so meek and pure on earth, and who art now bright and glorious in heaven, what would thy sainted and angelic spirit feel if I were to appear thus lost and wicked at the judgment seat?"

A low voice reached his ear, and looking round, he beheld his old, faithful, white-headed servant on his knees, him who had been his father's foster brother, and who, in the privilege of age and fidelity and love to all that belonged to that house, had followed him unregarded, had watched him as he wrung his hands, and had been praying for him to God while he continued sitting in that dismal trance upon that mouldering mass of ruins. "Oh! my young master, pardon me for being here. I wished not to overhear your words; but to me you have always been kind, even as a son to his father. Come, then, with the old man, back into the hall, and forsake not your mother who is sore afraid."

They returned, without speaking, down the glens, and through the old woods, and the door was shut upon them. Days and nights passed on, and then a bell tolled, and the church yard, that sounded to many feet, was again silent. The woods around the hall were loaded with their summer glories; the river flowed on in its brightness; the smoke rose to heaven from the quiet cottages; and nature continued the same, bright, fragrant, beautiful, and happy. But the hall stood uninhabited; the rich furniture now felt the dust; and there were none to gaze on the pictures that graced the walls. He who had been thus bereaved went across seas to distant countries, from which his tenantry, for three springs, expected his return; but their expectations were never realized, for he died abroad. His remains were brought home to Scotland, according to a request in his will, to be laid by those of his wife; and now they rest together, beside the same simple monument.

SPANISH FOLLY.

Philip III. king of Spain, being taken ill of a fever, shivering in cold weather, a *Braziere*, or pan with burning coals, was brought into his chamber and placed near him, and by someact of carelessness was placed so very close as to scorch him. A nobleman who happened to be present, said to one that stood by him, "the king burns." The other answered, "it is true; but the page whose office it is to bring and remove the *Braziere* is not here." The consequence was, that before the page could be found, his majesty's legs and face were so burnt that it caused an erysipelas, of which he died. Philip IV. his successor, escaped not much better.—That prince being one day hunting, was overtaken by a violent storm of rain and hail, and as no man presumed to lend the king a cloak, he was so wet before the officer could be found who carried his own, that he took a cold, which brought on a violent and dangerous fever, from which he escaped with difficulty.

ANECDOTE OF DR. MONSLEY.

The doctor was a shrewd and eccentric character. He was frequently anxious in his absence from his apartment, for a place of safety in which to deposit his cash and notes; bureaus and strong boxes, he was conscious, had often failed of security. Previous to a journey to Norfolk to visit his brother and friends, he chose the fire place of his sitting room for his treasury, and placed bank notes and cash to a considerable amount in that unusual situation, in one corner under the rubbish. On his return, after a month's absence, he found his housekeeper preparing to treat a friend or two with a cup of tea; and by way of shewing respect to her guests, chose her master's sitting room fire place to boil her kettle, &c.

When the doctor entered the room the company had just began tea; he ran across the room like a mad man saying "you have burnt all my bank notes! you have burnt my bank notes!" First went the contents of the slopbason, then the tea-pot, then he rushed to the pump in the kitchen, and brought a pail of water, which he threw partly over the fire and partly over the company, who, in the greatest consternation, got out of the way as speedily as possible.

The house-keeper cried out—"forbear, you will spoil the steel stove and andirons." "Blast the irons, you, your company and all!" replied the doctor, "you have ruined and undone me forever; you have burned my bank notes." "Sir," said the half drowned woman, "who'd think of putting bank notes in a Bath stove, where the fire is ready laid?" "Nonsense," said he, "who'd think of making a fire in summer time where there has not been one these several months."

However the doctor found his notes not materially injured.

The late lord Camelford, of duelling notoriety, entered one evening the prince of Wales's Coffee-House, and as was his usual custom, sat down and read the papers of the day. A dashing fellow, and as he thought himself, a first rate blood, entered afterwards, threw himself on the opposite seat of the same box, and in a consequential tone bawled, 'Waiter! bring me a pint of Madeira, and a couple of wax candles, and put them in the next box." He then drew to himself lord Camelford's candles and began to read. His lordship glanced a look of indignation, and continued reading his paper. The water soon re-appeared, and announced the completion of the gentleman's commands, who immediately lounged round to his own box. Lord C. having finished his paragraph, called out in a mimic tone," "Waiter, bring me a pair of snuffers!" They were quickly brought, when his lordship laid down his paper, walked round the table in which the blood sat, snuffed out both his candles, and returned to his seat. Boiling with rage and fury, the indignant beau roared out, "Waiter, waiter, who the devil is this fellow, that dares to insult a gentleman? What is he? What do they call him?"—"Lord Camelford, Sir;" replied the other, in a tone scarcely audible. The coxcomb, horror struck at his danger, said tremblingly, "what have I to pay?" On being told, he laid down his money and sneaked away, without even tasting his Madeira.

If you wish to make a good will and testament, let it be done in perfect health.

He who makes others afraid of his sarcastic humour, ought to be afraid of their memory.

A guinea found in the street will not do a man so much good as one earned by industry.